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Lightning Guards; School Teaching and School Reform; Mathematics for Parents and Teachers; Life and Matter; Electrons; Modern Views of Matter; The Substance of Faith; Man and the Universe; The Ether of Space; The Survival of Man; Parent and Child; Reason and Belief; and *Modern Problems.*

CURRENT PERIODICALS.

In Vol. XIV (1915) of the fifth series of the *Atti* of the Royal Academy of the Lincei at Rome is a publication in full of the treatise *De corporibus regularibus* of Pietro Franceschi or Della Francesca which was found in 1912 in the Vatican Library by G. Mancini. To this is prefixed a learned dissertation by Mancini to show that this treatise was pilfered by Luca Pacioli in his work on mensuration, the *Divina proportione*; and a report by Gino Loria on Mancini's memoir.

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The articles of greatest interest to philosophical mathematicians in recent numbers of Vol. XVII (1916) of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* are as follows. In the number for April, Robert L. Moore gives three systems of axioms for plane *analysis situs*—the non-metrical part of the theory of plane sets of points, including the theory of plane curves; Charles N. Haskins writes on the measurable bounds and the distribution of functional values of "summable" functions—which here means functions which are integrable in the generalized sense of Lebesgue; and Dunham Jackson proves in another way an important theorem of Haskins. In the number for July, L. L. Silverman discusses the generalization of the notion of the summability of a series to the limit of a function of a continuous variable; G. H. Hardy develops a new and powerful method for the discussion of Weierstrass's continuous function which is not differentiable, and allied questions; and William F. Osgood, to show that a theorem of Weierstrass for analytic functions of n complex variables is true for other "spaces" than that of analysis, lays down a general definition of "infinite regions," which includes the cases of projective geometry, the geometry of inversion, the geometry of the space of analysis, and so on.

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In the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society* for June, 1916, Dr. A. Bernstein reduces the number of postulates which

Huntington gave in 1904 for Boole's algebra of logic from ten to eight, and that of postulated special elements from three ("zero", the "whole," and the "negative") to one (the "negative"). An interesting and valuable address delivered before the University of Chicago by Prof. Edward B. Van Vleck on "Current Tendencies of Mathematical Research" is printed in the October number.

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The number of the *Revue de métaphysique et de morale* for May, 1916, contains a long and important article by A. N. Whitehead on the relationist theory of space. This theory is developed for a great part by help of the symbols of the author and Russell's work. The other articles in this number are by F. Colonna d'Istria (religion according to Cabanis), Léon Brunschvicg (the relations of the intellectual and the moral conscience), R. Hubert (the Cartesian theory of enumeration: on the fourth Rule of the *Discours*), and Georges Guy-Grand (impartiality and neutrality). In the July number of the *Revue* Lionel Dauriac writes on contingence and category, and tries to decide whether Kant was right or wrong in not separating the necessary and the *a priori*. Gaston Milhaud discusses the famous mystical crisis through which Descartes passed in 1619. Henri Dufumier maintains that the algebra of classes in logic only takes a systematic form if we consider it as a generalization of the mathematical theory of aggregates. F. Buisson explains "the true meaning of the sacred union." Finally, there is a necrology of Victor Delbos (1862-1916).

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In the eighteenth volume (1916) of Prof. Gina Loria's quarterly *Bollettino di bibliografia e storia delle scienze matematiche,* the most interesting articles in the first two numbers (April and June) seem to be: J. H. Graf's collection of the correspondence between Ludwig Schläfli and some of his Italian mathematical contemporaries (pp. 21-35, 49-64); and G. Vivanti's review of the late Julius König's *Neue Grundlagen der Logik, Arithmetik und Mengenlehre* of 1914 (pp. 37-39).